REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,788.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines long.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	..	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	25	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Visagapatam	12
„ Calicut	29	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppy	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

	Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Gwadur	4	„ Fao	19
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Lingah	10	„ Lingah	22
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	March 1
„ Fao	13	„ Gwadur	4
„ Mahomrah	14	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Steward, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on Friday, the 23rd January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every week will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	1 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	2	8 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Thull	2	8 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Alibaugh	3	0 0	1	4 0	0	6 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	8 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 1 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousins, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 29th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of Ditto 2ND CLASS „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Ancona	£38	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 20th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	.....	£15	.....	£4	
Suez	26	.....	22	.....	8	Without food.
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10	Including food.
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GHONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th January, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 12th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (3,178 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE steam-ship MURIEL, 1,162 Tons, 700 H. P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 20th instant.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has Cabin and Saloon accommodation on deck, and carries a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE first-class French ship BERRYER, 404 Tons Register, will sail for MAURITIUS at the end of this month. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 650
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cut Glassware, Porcelain, Plateware, Cutlery, sets of Britania metal Dish Covers, Table and hanging Argand Lamps, &c., &c., in No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.

(Owing to the removal of Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Shop to No. 8, Medows Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned shop, in Medows Street, a large stock of cut glassware, comprising liqueur claret, champaigne, wine and water goblets, tumblers, finger cups, wine coolers, pickle bottles, decanters, &c., white and gold table, soup, bottle stands, dessert, and cheese plates, cheese stands and covers, plated guest frames, double and piano candlesticks, bronze table lamps, plated single hanging argand lamps and drops, cutlery, metal dish covers, and sundry miscellaneous articles, moons, bottoms, chimneys, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property, situate on the West side of Memon Wadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the tenth day of January 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSEE & Co. are instructed by Mr. Nensey Khiraz, the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Memon Abba Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned Landed Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazend-ree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the West side of Memon Wadda Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and abutting fourteen feet and ten inches in breadth, and sixty-eight feet and ten inches in length, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the North by and unto the house of Meeran Abba Ossoman and Mahomed Ossoman, on the east by a public passage, on the south by the house of Noormahomed Ossoman and Esmail Ossoman, and on the west by a sweepers' pa sage, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector or Assessment under No. 60.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the costly and handsome stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, at the instruction of his Executor, at his shop at Byculla, Parell Road.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st day of January 1874, at 11 o'clock each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia, deceased, to sell by public auction, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., at his establishment, No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue ; the same consists of almost every variety of household furniture, best plated articles, china and porcelain ware, chandeliers, argand lustres, pier and toilet glasses, brass and carved bedsteads, rich velvet and Wilton carpets, iron safe, pier, side, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs and couches, teapoys, chest of drawers, cupboards and wardrobe, English and carved whatnots, writing, folding, dressing and work-board tables, engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsomely carved ottomans, single, double, and three-light hanging argand and table lamps, cutlery, spare mantle slabs and other miscellaneous articles, sets of English steel mounted on German silver single harness, carriages of every description, gentleman's and lady's saddles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 Bales grey shirting's 7 lb.
10 Cases Prints.
10 „ White Dhoties, 9 1/2 and 10 yards.
10 „ Muslin.
1 „ Electro-plated Butter Cooler.
1 „ Carriage Lamps.
1 „ Meerschaum Pipes.
1 Six-light Billiard Lamp.

An Invoice of oak painted single and double-door Fire-proof Safes.

Also, several articles of furniture of a Gentleman changing his Residence, consisting of blackwood carved washing and dressing tables, hat-stand, marble dressing and chevral glasses, 1 large size mirror in gilt frame with marble top, kerosine oil lamps with globes, 1 sewing machine, by Miller and Wilson, coir matting, &c.

AT 2 P.M., Precisely.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A light English-built Landau, by Holmes, Builder to the Queen, London, in good condition, with pole, shaft, and lamps, complete.

1 English-built Light Open Carriage.
1 ditto ditto Brougham with a Grey Horse and Harness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

200 tons superior Moulmein teak squares, ex Magdala in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the mortgagee Ooverdhundas Nowmundass, and on account and at the risk of the motgagor, Raghoonath Damodher.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 27 and situate in an cart called or known by the name of Fofulwady, on the east side of Bhoie-lushwer Road, in the sub-district of Bhoie hwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards of thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 278, and bounded on the north by the public road, on the south by the cart of Bhana Ghand-o, on the east by the house of Balkrishna Chintoba Davey, and on the west by the house of Purshotum Ramchunderjee.

SALE of a Cotton Ginning Manufactory and the houses, godowns, and outhouses attached thereto, and of a large piece of cultivated ground at Broach.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 4 P.M., sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable properties in one lot.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vinalpore in Broach, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54,783 square yards or thereabouts, together with the several messuages, tenements, cotton ginning manufactory, dwelling-houses, and godowns, out-houses and premises standing thereon, and all the machinery, fixtures, tools, and implements there in and thereto belonging, which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the east by the property of the Moolajee of Surat, on the west partly by the fields called Bhungeea fields and partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the north partly by the high road and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the fields belonging to the Pinjrapole institution at Broach.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of cultivated land or ground called or known by the name of Hukeemjee's Vajeepa, situate at Vinalpore, in Broach aforesaid, immed ately adjoining the premises hereinbefore firstly de-cribed, and containing by admeasurement 36,321 square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of ground is bounded on the east by a private road lying between and separating the said piece of land from the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the fields called Bhungeea fields, on the north by the public road, and on the south partly by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the fields called Bhungeea fields.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following :—

Blackwood carved furniture, such as carved round-tables, pier tables, piano chair, foot-stool, conversation, reclining, and sofa couches, hatstands, full-carved ladies' writing desk, blackwood cup-boards, wardrobes, camp cots, easy chairs, chairs with and without arms, &c., &c.

Sundries, consisting of plated hanging argand lamps, one and two light wall-shades, plated, bronze and brass reading lamps, rich gilt and decorated flower vases, glass creeper stand, one dressing glass with marble slab, tin cash boxes, American 8-day clocks, large and small size pictures.

Few Boxes of Chinese Paints.

3 Cases of Cut Tumblers.
1 „ Spectacles.
For sale, without reserve, to close the account—
2 Cases of Carriage Whips of various kinds.
1 „ Lashing.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, soozis, prints, chints, dhooties, &c. &c.

5 Cases of Superior Muslin.
1 „ Orange Shirting.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY-GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—WANTED a FIRST MISTRESS. For full particulars apply by letter to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Education Society, Byculla.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. (250) Two Hundred and Fifty per SHARE on all Shares in this Company is made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, in Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, on or before MONDAY, the 9th February 1874, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. Interest at the rate of Nine Pies per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GOKALDAS JAGMOHANDASS,
Bombay, 17th January 1873. Secretary.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before the 15th proximo, for CONSTRUCTION and REPAIRS of ROADS, BRIDGES, CULVERTS, DRAINS, DHURMSALLAS, DISPENSARIES, &c , in the Surat Collectorate. Detailed List of all the works to be executed can be seen on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Local Funds Works, where a Form of Tender can be had.

2. No Tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest-money. Each tender to specify the works for which it is submitted.

3. The names of partners tendering to be stated in full, and no other partner will afterwards be recognized without proper notice and permission from the President.

4. The Local Fund Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
W. H. WHITE,
Local Fund Engineer, Surat Collectorate.
Local Fund Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th Jan. 1874.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER S. S. SUNDA,

AN EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICES ARE UNSURPASSED.

MANILLA CIGARS.

CABALLEROS,	in Boxes of 125,	per Box	Rs.	17
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	„	18
LONDRES	do.	do.	„	9
CIGARS,	No. 1 per 1,000		„	90
CAVITES,	„ 2 per 100		„	65
Do.	„ 2 per Box of 100		„	7
FORTIN,	„ 2 per 1,000		„	55
Do.	„ 2 per Box of 100		„	6
PRIMESSA,	per 1,000		„	45

A FRESH AND SUPERIOR SUPPLY OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S PRIME, No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. „ 1.
MADURAS, No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME
BLUCHER, Nos. 1 and 2.

PONDICHERRY CIGARS

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Trichinopoly and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably reduced Prices, thus saving the Bombay Octroi duty.

J. NEUBERG.

DADABHOY COWASJEE has removed from No. 30 to No. 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEWARES, of every description ; Lamps and Lustres of the best make ; Filters of all sizes, from Doulton and Watts ; Rich Toilet sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much REDUCED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

As all Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be considered with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWBURY, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. & E. ATKINSON

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1873—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct to their commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices, and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF MILLINERY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	12	0	to	20	0
Overland Suits, All-wool				27	0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)				35	0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30	0	to	45	0
Dressing Gowns	8	8	to	23	0
Pyjamas	3	0	to	8	8
Oxford Shirts, each				6	0
White Shirts, each				4	8
Printed Cambric Shirts	4	0	to	4	8
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)				8	0
Silk and Wool Shirts				8	8
Spun Silk Shirts				11	0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm				9	8
Under-Vests	3	8	to	6	0

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Under Pants		6	0	to	8	0
Overland Trunks	22	0	to	40	0
Best Solid Leather				60	0
Extra Size Leather				65	0
Black-hide Bags				25	0
Black-hide Circular Tops				32	0
Sovereign Belts				3	4
Tiffin Basket				18	0
Courier Bags	5	0	to	10	8
Soiled Linen Bags	5	0	to	6	0
Sponge Bags				2	0
Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair				9	0
Travelling Pillows				2	0
Rug Straps	1	8	to	2	8
Waterproof Suits, complete				23	0
Overland Chairs, best				3	8

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Cholera Belts				3	0
Warm Gloves				2	0
Warm Mufflers				3	0
Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Tie or Rings	2	0	to	3	8
Paper collars, per dozen				0	12
Linen Collars, all New Shapes				6	0
Shakespeare, with Colour-ed Tie attached				6	8
Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	8	to	20	0
Warm Merino, per dozen	15	8	to	25	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	to	18	8
Silk Umbrellas				11	4
Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15	0	to	30	0
Blankets				11	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	7	8	to	12	8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Revell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained ; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

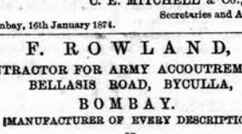
BOMBAY.

[MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE, AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.



AND,

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s Stock of Goods suitable for the above has never been more *Extensive, Varied, and Recherche* than at the present time.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS

for THIS SEASON have been unusually heavy, and the closing of the VIENNA EXHIBITION has enabled their CONTINENTAL AGENTS to secure for them expressly a variety of

VERY CHOICE NOVELTIES,

which are now

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London is still as uncertain as it has been during the week, the rates quoted being almost nominal, as changes both upward and downward, though principally upward, have hourly been made, and the question is now, will it reach 2s. for Bank Bills? The advice received by to-day's telegram of the shipment of silver has hardly affected rates, as the money cannot be available for more than a month; and what may be the course of exchange in that time it is almost impossible to predict.

Government Securities are again lower, and rates are quite nominal.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. to 3/4d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. to 3/4d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to 3/4d.
Documents, 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0 1/4d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. to 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98 1/4 to 1/2.
Do demand ..... 100 1/2 to 5/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99 1/2
Do. demand ..... per

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 216 to 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 100 1/2
Four & half per cent. 102
Four per cent. 101
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... 1/2 per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...1/2 ,, ,,
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Ex. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		6 per cent
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	7 1/2 ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	8 1/2 ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	9 1/2 ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	8 1/2 ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	8 1/2 ,,
Do.	do.	9 1/2 ,,
Bank Bills		8 1/2 ,,
Mercantile Paper		8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each		Rs. 10-12
Carolas		,, 226
Mexican Dollars		,, 222
Francs		,, 176
Bar Silver...		,, 107 1/2
Gold Leaf		,, 17-2 1/2
Bar Gold 10 oz. Touch 10/1 touch		,, 17-1
Australian Gold ... ... 10/3 touch		,, 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES by Steamers are very depressed. By Sail there is more demand, and rates are firm at £2-10-0.

London	Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden ships ,, ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Wooden	£3 5s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 2s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 2s. 6d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue at better rates. Spinning shares declining. Colaba shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	7 1/2 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
40,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	755
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	282 1/2
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 ml
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A C..	200
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	120
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8/20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10 9/10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 1/20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,280
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	960
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,525
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,850
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,310
1,000	150	120	25*	Broach Mills	283
2,500	2,000	all	90p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,770
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,650
752	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,320
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,330
900	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,305
800	2,500	a l	150 p.s.	Oriental	3,900
600	2,500	* 400	200p.s.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Ahmedabad Press Co.....	215
154	12,000	1,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,480
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Cor.....	860
200	500	all	100 p.s.	Do New.....	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	520
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,500	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,700
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Ramji Cowasji Press C.	430
300	1,000	all	70 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	675
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	775
200	400	320	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press Manuf. Co., Ld	500
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.....	800
400	250	750	125 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	515
144	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,125
42	1,250	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
15	850	all	90 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	950
450	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed in the same state without any quotable alteration in prices. The following sales were on Saturday effected by European firms :—

1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 30 yds. 8 1/2 lbs. at Rs. 5 2 0
750 ,, ,, ,, c. 40 ,, 30 ,, 8 1/2 ,, at ,, 5 0 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, c. 40 ,, 30 ,, 7 ,, at ,, 4 4 0
250 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 5 4 0
600 ,, W. Mulls Stripes 40 ,, 12 ,, at ,, 2 3 0
300 pairs Grey Dhoties 44 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 11 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of Friday's date reports the Liverpool Market as closing heavy, with Surats dull, and without any material change in our previous quotations. Fair Dhollera continues to be quoted at 5 3/4d. per lb. Out of the sales of 10,000 bales 2,500 were Surats and 2,000 on account of speculation and for export. The market at Manchester has been quiet, and our former quotations show no changes: 7 lbs. stand at 7s. 7 1/4d. per pice, 8 1/2 lbs. at 9s. 1 1/4d., and 40s Mule at 1-1. The cotton market here continues dull, and we have again to report a decline of Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery)		Rs. 197 to Rs. 198	
,, Akote ,, ,,)		,, 200 to ,, 201	
,, Broach M. G. (March ,,)		,, 222 to ,, 224	
,, Hingunghaut (Jan. ,,)		,, 232 to ,, 234	
,, Dholerah (April ,,)		,, 181 to ,, 182	
Old Dholerah		,, 168 to ,, 174	
,, Wynaud		,, 182 to ,, 183	
,, Vengola		,, 168 to ,, 170	

The undermentioned purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms :—

30 candies New Hingunghaut, (F. P. B.)		at Rs. 232
25 ,, ,, Julgaum		at ,, 185
5 ,, ,, Bhownuggur (April delivery)		at ,, 195
28 ,, ,, Khandesh		at ,, 169
50 ,, ,, ...		at ,, 170
25 ,, ,, Barsee		at ,, 184
50 ,, Old ,, ...		at ,, 170

YARNS.

No sales are reported, and prices are barely supported.

METALS.

With exception of Bar Iron, which has declined about Rs. 2 per candy, other kinds of Metals are still firm. About 500 tons of Yellow Metal Bronzers have on Saturday changed hands at Rs. 48 per cwt.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for four days ended 31st Dec.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	104 2 2	99
Goods	362 12 4	71
Electric Telegraph	10 8 0	0
Total	483 12 6	Total 160

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Dreadnought	Fry	Liverpool, Sept. 26.
17	Asia (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Jan. 14.
	Contest	Carruthers ...	Mauritius, Nov. 27.
	Arabia (s)	Coboarn	Genoa, Dec. 25.
18	Assyria (s)	Howell	Ca ette, Dec. 24.
	Peruvian Congress..	Power	Liverpool, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Baldovan	Scott	Rangoon.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Caradoc (s)	Barwis	Liverpool.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	Gray	Cutch Bhooj.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
14 Mecca (s) ..... Turner ..... London, Nov. 18.
Brechin Castle..... Smith ..... London, Sept. 27.
North ..... Hillman ..... London, Sept. 6.
Indus (s) ..... Stewart ..... Southampton, Dec. 4.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
14 Irrawaddy (s) ..... Aden.
15 Bangalore (s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 5 cases thread and 3 cases hardware, Cassum Abdoolrehmon.
Caradoc, s, 1 case thread, Tyabally Abdoollaly; 4 casks earthenware and 2 casks glassware, Dadabhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Coromondel, s, 30 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Lorne, s, 280 barrels ale to K. and R. Wadia & Co; 47 cases sherry and 28 casks pale ale, C. Bouneviale & Co; 5 cases thread, Cassum Abdoolrehmon.
Alnwick Castle, s, 6 cases glassware and 28 packages earthen ware, Sewjee Govundjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 60 bags galls, Nursee Narron; 68 bales rags, and 4 bales ropes, Gangjee Cutchra; 148 bags sunseeed-Bhanjee Hearjee; 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Benefactress, 70 cwt. bones and 40 cwt. hoofs, Hasnum Noormahomed; 1,000 bundles galls, Luckmonee Veerdhur.
Dunraven, s, 400 bags wheat, S. G. De Souza; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
W. H. Atkinson, s, 160 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bags wheat, S. J. De Souza; 45 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 45 bales wool, Bhimjee Narron; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 150 bales cotton, Gourdhundas Khuttaw & Co; 84 bales cotton, Rattonsee Poonsee & Co; 89 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 14 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 8 bales hemp, Mutheoradas Nuthoo; 3,250 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
South Tyne, s, 45 bags wheat, The L. A. & A. Co.
Lorne, s, 60 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 10 bales hides, Facoolabhoy Cas umbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 30 bales cotton, Tarachund Purshotum.
Murmi, s, 39 bales wool, 100 bales hemp and 26 bales cotton, Soondeedass Mocljee.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda, s, 20 packages coffee, Mahomed Courjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Stamford, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Malwa, s, 100 bales cotton, Nusseerwanjee Maneckjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa, s, 981 bags teaseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa, s, 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 355 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Inspector, 18,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 320 cwt horns, Hasum Noormahomed.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Monteith, Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Lancers, to join, from Poona.
Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Barras, Captain, 25th Regiment N. I., to join, from Poona.

JANUARY 17.

Blair, Ensign, Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Freese, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 18.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, from leave, to Poona.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, January 14.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr William Fitzpatrick Meres, Actg Joint-Magst and Depy Collr, First Grade, Hooghly, is allowed privilege leave for twenty days.

Mr James Fuller Blumhardt, Asst Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr George Stewart Park, Magst and Collr of Tipperah, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 3rd Jany 1874, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mr Nathaniel Stuart Alexander is appointed to act as Magst and Collr of Tipperah in the Fourth Grade from the 3rd Jany 1874.

POLICE.

The following Asst Supts of Police of the Second Grade are appointed to act in the First Grade :—
Mr Hector B Munro, Bhaugulpore, and Mr William Barton Savis Cashin.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Revd A O Hardy is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, and the Medical College Hospital, during the absence on special duty of the Revd W C B ometead.

Dr J Meredith, Actg Medical Officer of Poorea, is allowed six months' leave without pay together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Dr E J Roberts, Medical Officer in the East Indian Railway Department, is appointed to the medical charge of Ranegung with effect from the date on which he may relieve Dr D P Skipton.

Surgn Maj Theodore Duka M D, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 17th Jany 1874, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

POST COMMISSIONERS.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr T H Wordie of his appointment as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr J R Ballen-Smith is appointed to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr T H Wordie, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F M Weedon, Ex Engr, Third Grade, from the South-Western to the Gundnck Circle.

Mr A M Salmon, Asst Engr, Second Grade, Byturnee Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 2nd Jan 1874.

Col J F Stoddard, M S C, to officiate as Asst Secy to Government in the Irrigation Branch in addition to his duties as Officiating Suptg Engr, South-Western Circle, until further orders.

TREASURY NOTICE.

Baboo Harksilly Mookerjea, Depy Collr, has been placed in charge of the Sylhet Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Drought in Bengal.
Effects of the Famine on the Money Market.
The New Administration of Afghanistan.
English Ship on Fire off Cochin.
Bangalore Camp of Exercise.
Review.
The Hon. H. P. St.G. Tucker on Medical Education in Bombay.
Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee.
Bombay Trades Association.
The Bombay Port Trust.
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Rajpootana Line.
Fraud upon the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Auction Sale of the Broach Mills Shares.
Fire at Arthur Bunder.
Expected Arrival of the Troop-ship Malabar.
Poona Gossip.
Season Reports for the Fortnight ending 7th January 1874.
The Rajcote Steeplechase.
The Jacobabad Races.
The Viceregal Council.
Cotton Exports from Sind.
Official Papers.
Our Relations with Cabul.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Colonel's Allowances.
The Bomb-y Port Trust.
The Central Asian Railway.
The Indian Foreign Trade for Seven Months of 1873.
Break of Gauge on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
The Duke of Argyll on the Assessment of Land Revenue.
The Lesson of the Chinchwad Camp of Exercise.
Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji Once More.
Vaccination in Bombay.
OFFICIAL GAZETTE—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Death of H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Indian*.

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Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

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MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
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To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUXBURY—January 18th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of J. R. Duxbury, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLLAND—January 13th, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Holland, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
LOVELL—January 13th, at 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Captain Love l, of a daughter.
PRATT—January 12th, at Bareilly, the wife of H. J. F. Pratt, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRASER—January 12th, at Guntoor, George H. Fraser, Esq., Agent B. I. S. N. Company, aged 31.
FOX—January 13th, at Madras, Lilian Martha, the beloved twin daughter of John Henry Nathaniel and Eliza Fox, aged 4 years.
KENNEDY—January 3rd, at Madras, of consumpson, Mrs. A. Kennedy, widow of the late Conductor H Kennedy, of the Sappers and Miners.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1874.

THE extremely unbusinesslike way in which the affairs of the Bombay Asiatic Society are managed was amusingly illustrated at the annual meeting held on Saturday. The Committee, it was known, had had for some time under consideration the propriety of reducing the annual subscription; and it might reasonably have been expected that they would be ready with some careful statement of the reasons and probable results of the change which they had resolved to recommend. The committee of an ordinary society would not indeed have waited till a new year had begun before asking the members to discuss the question of the amount of subscription they ought to pay in the year; and, if their object had been to attract new members by lowering the rates, they would have taken care to circulate invitations far and wide long before the old year closed. But this is a small matter. What was most noticeable in the speech of the Asiatic Society's President, Mr. Tucker, on Saturday, was that he made no attempt, even then, to explain to the members, who knew absolutely nothing about what was proposed, the circumstances that had led the Committee to adopt a project which some of them at least believe will be the ruin of the Society. The principal part of Mr. Tucker's speech was devoted to quite a different subject. It appears that there is a very pretty little family quarrel between the Committee and the Secretary as to who is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the Library. The Secretary ascribes everything that goes wrong to the interference of the Committee with his personal action, while the Committee indignantly refuse to be "dictated to" by their executive officer. The fact that the governing body of the Society have been wasting their time in squabbling with one another may account for a good deal that is amiss, and may suggest that it would be an advantage to the Society if both Committee and Secretary would send in their resignation, but it cannot justify the lowering of the subscription or the introduction of the novel principle of dividing the subscribers into two castes. Mr. Tucker, when he had finished his speech, good-naturedly invited discussion; but people can't discuss a blank sheet of paper. One member, desirous to have something to go upon, naturally inquired what was the present financial position of the Society; and, struck apparently by the novelty of the idea, the President said he would have a financial statement prepared and submitted to the members. Encouraged by this success, the same member asked if any estimate had been made of the financial results of the proposed revolution; but, in answer to this question, Mr. Tucker could only shrug his shoulders and say he had not the faintest notion what would happen. After some little pressure from other perplexed members, the President at last read the alterations the Committee have made in the rules, and it appeared that there are to be two classes of subscribers, one paying Rs. 75 a year for the privileges of being called full members and allowed to take out fifteen volumes at a time, and the other Rs. 50 a year for the privileges of being governed by the full members and allowed to take out five volumes at a time.

We can hardly persuade ourselves that any member of the Committee believes this scheme will work. Mr. Tucker, indeed, when remonstrated with on Saturday for the trouble, it is a large one, which fell to the lot of our Hon. Secretary, replied that he was willing to undertake it. But the question is which the Committee appeared to have framed the new rules, said frankly in reply that, for his part, he did not think the Society would get many second-class subscribers, and he almost hoped they would not; but the Committee had been told there were a number of people who would subscribe if the Library lowered its rates and became more of a circulating Library, and so this was the offer they had to make. It is obvious that a concession made in this condescending, insincere spirit will be resented by the people to whom it is offered as little better than an insult. The Committee's scheme would, if carried out, lower the character of the Library without, we believe, attracting a single new member. The member who, two years ago, proposed the reduction of the rate of subscription to Rs. 50 a year, did so because he believed that the financial position of the Society would be greatly improved by a change which would at the same time benefit many men in Bombay who, though not well-off, have literary tastes they would like to gratify. He considered that, if the advantages of belonging to a Society with so fine a library were properly set before the public, it ought to be possible to raise the number of members to 1,000, whose subscriptions would yield an income of Rs. 50,000 a year. But he never suggested that the *character* of the Library should be lowered. That is an idea, the paternity of which can rightly be claimed by the Committee alone. If Mr. Tucker and his colleagues believe that they can only increase the number of members by pandering to the depraved fancies of the vulgar herd of readers, whom they suppose to care for nothing but trashy novels, they are doing the Society a grievous wrong in recommending that the subscription should be reduced. For our part, we hold that it is a delusion to imagine that the only earnest students in Bombay are Judges and Members of Council and other persons whose blissful lot in life it is to have little to do and plenty to get. If you want idleness, if you want frivolity, if you want an utter indifference to any kind of literature except that which is, often without disguise, a mere stimulant to the passions, surely these follies have at least as many votaries in good society as elsewhere. We should never advocate any reduction of the subscription, unless we were convinced that the new members would be found as resolute as the old to maintain and extend the good repute of the Library as the best collection in India of standard works on all subjects of interest to thoughtful men, and more particularly on Oriental literature and science. The scheme of the Committee seems to have been conceived in another spirit altogether, and we hope a majority of members of the Society will not hesitate to reject it. Its only result can be to throw away 25 per cent. of the present income; and the Society cannot afford that.

OUR English public schools have of late for one reason or another been brought in an unenviable manner prominently before the world; and public attention has been more than once during the past year directed by the leading London journals to the working of the new constitution of these schools, and to the proceedings both of masters and governing bodies. It is rather more than a year, we believe, since the time-honoured foundation of William of Wykeham formed the subject of much argument in the form of letters and articles in the *Times*, relating to a notorious case of unjust and severe corporal punishment, ("*tunding*" is the correct term for this form of chastisement in the Winchester vocabulary,) which was administered by the Senior Prefect to a boy also high up in the school, and nearly of his own age, for the grievous crime of refusing, when challenged, to repeat the jargon of select school phraseology which is familiar to all Wykehamists under the name of "*notions*." For this, "forty stripes save one" were inflicted, or at least several in excess of the amount sanctioned by the superior authority of the Head Master, who in accordance with the long-established 'fagging' and monitorial system has always delegated so much of his own power to the Prefects, or Monitors, as he considered necessary for the maintenance of dicipline in the lower forms, in matters not directly affecting the authority of the masters, or general morality. Public opinion condemned the uncalled-for severity of the punishment, as greatly in excess of the offence; but it also very sensibly supported the Head Master and the governing body in their determination to maintain the monitorial system, as essential to the general discipline and healthy moral tone of our public schools.

The matter which brought so prominently before the world the name of the sister foundation of Eton, and made the working of its new constitution a subject of considerable general discussion, was of a very different character. It appears that some time during the summer of last year the assistant masters circulated, with the consent of their head, a statement to the parents of their respective pupils, to the effect that, as expenses in house-keeping had of late largely increased, the sum hitherto charged for the board of each boy was now found to be insufficient; and that in consequence they felt obliged to offer to the parents the choice of a very unpleasant alternative;—viz., either that they must consent to an increase of £10 in the annual charge for boarding their sons, or to a decrease in the quality and the amount of the food provided for them. The alternative was both difficult and invidious. Some parents might be of opinion that the comforts which their sons hitherto enjoyed, and which certainly were not excessive, might well yet be diminished to meet this unprecedented rise in prices. Others again might not object to an increase of terms for the education of their sons, it being a matter of entire indifference to many of the parents of hopeful young Etonian aristocrats, whether these annual expenses amount to £10 more or less. But how would that tutor decide who found that, out of forty parents who entrusted their sons to him for education, twenty voted for the increase of terms, and twenty for the decrease of creature comforts? Such was the dilemma in which the administrative department of our greatest public school was placed. But there was much behind the scen

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. M. S. CROCODILE.

LONDON, 16TH JANUARY.

H. M.'s troop-ship Crocodile left Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at St. Petersburg.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY.

LONDON, 18TH JAN.

The disquieting rumours concerning the relations between France, Germany, and Italy are contradicted. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says that the relations between France and Germany depend upon the attitude of France towards the Ultramontanes.

SPAIN.

The steamer Numancia and the liberated convicts from Cartagena have been surrendered to the Republicans. The insurgents have returned to Algeria.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

PENANG, 17TH JANUARY.

A letter from a correspondent of the *Penang Gazette*, dated 12th inst., gives information that the bombardment of the Kraton with heavy guns had commenced. The Dutch intend storming the fort when breaches are effected. Another native chief has espoused the Acheenese cause, refusing to remain neutral, notwithstanding the Dutch offers to suspend the blockade of his territory. Information from an independent source states that on the 12th inst. a force of two thousand Acheenese attacked the Dutch head-quarters from the rear, the greater portion of the Dutch troops being absent. The Acheenese were repulsed. No intelligence has yet been received from a Dutch source.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 16TH JAN., NOON.

Total week's sales of cotton.....	81,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	19,000	"
" " Imports of cotton	39,000	"
" " " Surats.....	4,000	"
" Stock of cotton 5,80,000		"
" " Surats 2,59,000		"
" " of cotton in London....2,02,000		"

Surats have been in fair demand during the week, but holders are willing to operate at quotations.

The s.s. Mongolia, from Southampton, yesterday took out in silver £139,000 to Bombay and £255,000 to Calcutta.

LONDON, 16TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed heavy Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 7s. 7½d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 9s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist ..... 1s. 1d.

The sum of £100,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Aristocrat, Trent, Glengyle, Dane, Australia, and Riga.

THE Bank of Bengal rates were raised another one per cent. all round on Thursday and two per cent. added to the margin on loans.

AN arrangement with the Siamese Envoys for the promotion of commerce between British Burmah, and Chiengwai or Zimmay, the protection of timber traders and the prevention of dacoity and heinous crime on the frontier, was concluded at Calcutta on Wednesday.

POLYCARPE SKINDEROGHLOO, the Bombay Claimant, appeared before Mr. R. P. Campbell, at the Madras Town Police Court, charged with fabricating evidence on the 24th December last by introducing two documents into the Record Room of the High Court. Three or four witnesses were examined, and the case was further adjourned until Saturday, the 17th instant.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India asks the co-operation of the Banks in maintaining the quality of the copper coinage, and requests that, while still continuing to receive copper coin, however greatly worn, effective steps may be taken to prevent the payment to the public, either on their own, or Government account, of any such coin that has not been examined in detail and found fit for use.

THE weather up-country seems to be particularly cold this year. From Lucknow and the Khandeish districts we have already received notes about the bitterness of the temperature during the nights and mornings, and on Saturday we had a brief communication from Ojein stating that at 7-30 A.M. the thermometer stood at 33 degs., and in the sun during mid-day it was possible to move about in a thick pilot coat without the heat being felt at all inconveniently.

WE understand that Mr. W. Woodward, of the Bombay Civil Service, at present Acting First Assistant Collector of Ratnagherry, who acted for some time as second Magistrate of Police, will in all probability be appointed Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, in place of Mr. Connon who proceeds to England in March next, on three months' privilege leave. The appointment was offered to Mr. Cooper, at present Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court, but he declined it.

AT the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on Saturday, Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker in the chair, the Bishop of Bombay and Sir M. R. Westropp were elected Vice-Patrons of the Society, and Lieut.-Morland, late Secretary to the Geographical Society, was appointed a member of the committee. The report for the year was adopted, with the reservation that the changes proposed to be made in the rules should be discussed at a special general meeting to be held next month.

A KURRACHEE correspondent, writing on the 12th instant, informs us that the Governor of Bombay was not expected to reach Kurrachee till the 15th. During Sir P. Wodehouse's stay in Kurrachee there were to be two grand dinners and a ball. "It is bitterly cold here," our correspondent adds, "closed doors and windows, warm wraps, big fires, and hot grog, being the order of the day; and even then one does not feel altogether free from chills, and a certain blueness about the nose and lips, which is not altogether becoming."

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has (says the *Friend of India*) resolved hence-forward to devote half a lakh of chilkees, or 31,250 Co's Rs. a year, to the improvement of the communications between the valley and British India. It is hoped that, by the commencement of next season, the old imperial road over the Peer Punjal may be restored to fair traversable order, and that some, at all events, of those needless ascents and descents which now irritate the traveller in the valley of the Vedustha—popularly known to Englishmen as the Jhelum—may be obviated.

THE plan of relieving the distressed districts by emigration to Assam and Cachar has collapsed, partly owing to the prevalence of an opinion that coolies from Behar ordinarily suffer much from sickness during the first year of their contracts, and partly owing to the unwillingness of the planters to incur the expense the plan would involve, for the sake of a contract for a single year, especially when that year is likely to be one of scarcity in Assam itself. At the same time the Bengal Government has discovered that, as a relief to the famine-stricken districts, the measure would have been of infinitesimal value.

THE remains of His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot, an account of whose decease appears in another column, were interred at Triplicane on Thursday afternoon. H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, and companies from the 37th and 13th Regiments M. N. I. formed a street between the palace, Shandee Mahal, and the Mosque at Triplicane. The coffin was covered with kincob, over which again was a net-work of roses and jasmin and was borne by Mahomedans. After leaving the palace a canopy of silk cloth, supported by four silver posts, was borne over the coffin, and the procession moved on amid the loud cries and lamentation of hundreds. The Body Guard of the Governor led the procession, followed by the Prince's cavalry, band, spearmen, infantry and guns; the band of one of the native regiments playing the "Dead March, in Saul." The second son of the deceased and his grandson were the chief mourners, and the bier was followed by thousands. At the mosque, where also a dense crowd had assembled, the remains were received by His Highness' third and fourth sons. After the ceremonies at the mosque had concluded, the body was borne to its last resting-place at Kistnampe, while 72 minute guns representing the age of the deceased, were fired from the fort.

THE following is the latest report of the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the N. W. P. :—Ghazeepore—Prices generally somewhat lower. Frost on the nights of the 6th and 7th, which has damaged the urhur crop. Rainfall of 2-10ths of an inch on the night of the 11th doing much good. Relief works have been begun in part of the district. Benares—Damage done by frost to peas, mustard, urhur, and similar crops, especially in land not recently irrigated. Other crops much the same. A few drops of rain have fallen during the week, but not enough to produce any effect. Mirzapore—Prices stationary. No rain. Irrigated crops doing well, but unirrigated suffering from drought, especially the pea crop on the hills, which is past recovery. Frost has damaged urhur, masoor, and peas. Importation from the west continues. Exportation eastward larger than last week. Distress on the whole increasing. Azimgurh—Rain on morning of 12th, but not enough to be measured by the rain-gauge. Crops continue to look well. Distress still keeps within bounds. Goruckpore—Prices unchanged. No rain. Rubbee on irrigated lands continues to look well, but on partially irrigated lands is suffering much from want of rain, and where there is no irrigation is in many cases beyond recovery. Urhur and peas have been considerably damaged by frost. Bustee—Prices much the same. Rubbee generally doing well, though peas and urhur have suffered a little from frost. Rain still needed, but no certain signs of it as yet. Jounpore—Prices on the whole unchanged. Partial rainfall of 1-10th of an inch on the night of the 11th, which has done some good. Damage done by frost to peas, urhur, and potatoes. Indigo and tobacco have also suffered. Irrigation still going on.

THE Friend of India :—The Secretary of State has sent a despatch to the Governor-General, which re-asserts principles of such vital importance to the peace and prosperity of India, that we republish the principal portion. The despatch should have seen the light months ago. Last February the Government of India apologised for the miserable money returns of new irrigation works compared with the estimates, on the ground—which is just, so far as the works have been wisely planned and honestly made—that extensions of irrigation are essential to the prevention of famine and the progress of prosperity. This was Lord Dalhousie's justification of the Ganges Canal, for instance, and it is only because amateur financiers and economists have held out the bait of large returns from what they call pecuniarily "reproductive" works, that the Government of India has brought discredit on itself. In reply to this apology the Duke of Argyll wrote the despatch of the 22nd May last. His Grace rebukes the mere tax-gatherer's policy which marked the Government of India in England since Sir Charles Wood and in India during Lord Mayo's administration. With direct reference to the periodical rack-renting of our short settlements, the Secretary of State expresses satisfaction at Sir George Campbell's discouragement of the notion that "whatever is gained by the owners of land in the shape of rent, is so much lost to the State. The best wealth of Government is to be found in the growing wealth of its people; and the feeling which leads it to grudge all that does not fall into the hands of its tax-collector is a very short-sighted feeling, and must lead, if really followed, to a very short-sighted policy." Farther on, Lord Northbrook is told, in language of which His Excellency must warmly approve, that "those more permanent and expensive improvements which owners of land execute in Europe are inseparably connected with the prospect of secure and permanent enjoyment, and with the feeling which identifies a man's own interest with the interests of succeeding generations." At the same time, as the State thus encourages the general prosperity of the community and creates other property than land accessible to taxation in proportion as it may be really required, men who abuse the benefits of a permanent tenure, like the landlords of Bengal, are told that "all classes will understand that they are liable to be called on to respond to such further calls upon them as must arise, from time to time, out of the progress of society, and out of the necessities either of general or of local administration." We trust Lord Northbrook's first act, after the coming Budget, will be to revert to the orders of Sir C. Wood and Sir S. Northcote to give a permanent assessment to well-cultivated districts.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SONNOYPULLY, 13TH JANUARY.

THE course of events at a Camp of Exercise does not always run smoothly in the orthodox grooves laid down in "regulations," neither do "movements" always come off with that exact precision supposed to appertain to strict military discipline. The second division (although divisional field days are not supposed to commence before the 19th inst.,) formed up for a pitched battle yesterday morning, the second brigade having the advantage of being posted on the side of a hill to await the attack of the first, which brigade after occupying the ground to the left front of their opponents very coolly proceeded to move more to the right in spite of the "volleys" which were being poured into their ranks at a very short range for Sniderrifles; then throwing out "skirmishers" as if they knew it was "only in fun," each party saluted the other with a few volleys, in the most courageous manner, considering there was not even a round of "blank" in the field. The officer commanding the 48th Regiment evidently did'nt see the point, so slipped away a party of skirmishers to try a flank movement; to meet these the defending force threw out a corresponding number of skirmishers from the 43rd L. I. Regiment. As soon as this was done and sufficient space intervened between them and their main body, an order was given for two companies of the 48th Regiment to wheel up and attempt to cut them off; unfortunately this did not seem to be distinctly understood, as the whole of the regiment obeyed the command and, wheeling up, came right on top of a native regiment, so close indeed that many of the sepoys fixed bayoneis, the compliments exchanged not being of the most friendly kind, and for some minutes a *fracas* was imminent. The officers however got between the foremost ranks and hostilities were suspended, the second brigade marching back to camp, whilst the first remained to finish the morning's drill alone.

The other division stuck to separate parades; the first brigade at field evolutions as usual, the second at "experimental frontal attacks," and a very pretty morning's work they had, one-half of them attempting to storm a strong position which the other successfully defended. Col. Fulton, commander of the latter force, got great credit for the manner in which he held his own. The cavalry brigade are getting several hours in the saddle every morning, and the artillery have been firing away every day as late as 11 A.M.—with their usual good fortune, attracting all the visitors who come to witness the early manœuvres.

The last couple of mornings have been ushered in by dense "fog," giving the "Army Semagraph" an extra sleep, and proving the truth of an assertion made by the *Pioneer* that visual signalling is practically useless at the very time it is most urgently required, the break of day having been a favourite time of attack from time immemorial. Recent experiments with lamps at night have also turned out a failure, so that some new invention is needed before the "Field Telegraph" can be altogether abandoned.

The troops continue in excellent health except the 43rd L. I. Regiment, which corps has already sent fourteen patients into Bangalore, and has several remaining in the Field Hospital. Lord Napier of Magdala has arrived, and, with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, rode through the various camps this morning, accompanied by a small escort from H. M.'s 18th Hussars and a numerous staff. Amongst the several petty crimes which have occurred of late, one was rather original, viz. a sentry of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers very innocently walked off his post the other night, entered an officer's tent, and demanded a "glass" of spirits, which moderate request got him placed in the guard-room, and he will probably have a short period allowed him wherein to ruminate on some other plan of "raising the wind."

Lord Napier was received by the Chief Commissioner and other gentlemen of the station. The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers furnished a guard of honour, and his Lordship was pleased to express great satisfaction at their soldierly appearance, and inquired through the commanding officer if they would like to take part in the manœuvres at the Camp, and receiving an affirmative reply promised to see what could be done in the matter. His Excellency will stay a few days in Bangalore and will visit the remount depôt at Oossoor and the Camp of Exercise, and will then proceed to Hydrabad.

JACOBABAD RACES.—1873-74.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER 1873.

"JACOB," writes to us as follows on the second day's sport :—

1ST RACE.—The Shikarpore Cup.—A purse value Rs. 500, presented by the Shikarpore collectorate. For all Arabs. Weight for age raised 1 st. Winners, once to carry 5 lbs. extra, twice 9 lbs., thrice or oftener 1 st. One mile and three-quarter. Nomination Rs. 45 on the 15th November; Rs. 60 15th December. To close and name on 15th December.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Hoghton's.....b a h Brigand[—....10	3	Mr. H. Hogg... 1
Mr. Foxton's .....c a h Lucifer.....10	3	Mr. Lambert.... 2
Mr. Loch's .....g a h Oshea.....10	3	Mr. Harrison.. 3
Mr. Abbott's .....g a h Benfy 10	3	Owner 4

For this race Brigand was a hot favourite, though there were some who thought if he were only pressed he would shut up. It was a case of "give a dog a bad name." He was bought with the reputation of being wanting in pluck, and nobody could be brought to look upon him as other than a bad one. However experience proves the rule, as no horse could have gone gamer than he did on this our second day's racing. The four were started off well together, Brigand and Lucifer making the pace very hot, Ocks in waiting about three lengths behind. At the half mile Ocks began to challenge the leaders, but at the quarter mile post he again retired to his original position in the race. Lucifer never managed to get on even terms with Brigand, who won pretty easily, Lucifer 2nd, Ocks 3rd.

2ND RACE.—The Sukkur Stakes.—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 5 lbs. Winner may be claimed for Rs 400. Entrance Rs. 15. Half a mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Daniell's .....c e m Polly Perkins..10	8	Mr. Abbott..... 1
Mr. Loch's .....b a h Euclid 11	0	Mr. Harrison... 2
Major Harrison's .....b e h m Isabelle.... 9	9	Native 3
Mr. Maitland's.....b a h Lothair 10	4	Kurreem Bog... 0

Four horses came to the post for this race. In the lotteries Euclid and Polly Perkins were in equal demand, although the Arab was giving the English mare weight! It required no assistance from the Delphic oracle to predict the result. The mare won easily, with Euclid 2nd.

3RD RACE.—The Welter.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses. Arabs and C. B.'s to carry 11 st., all others 13.7. Entrance Rs. 25. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr. H. Hogg's.....g a h Patrician.....11	0	Owner 1
Capt. Beynon's.....b a h Kensington ...11	0	Mr. Maitland.. 2
Mr. Harrison's.....g a h Snowflake 11	0	Owner 3

Snowflake was the favourite for this race, having last year proved himself the best horse here. Patrician however again turned the tables on the favorite. Snowflake and Patrician raced together for the first three-quarter mile: but coming round the corner Snowflake began to show that he had about enough of it and was obliged to yield even the second place to Kensington. In this order they came in, Patrician winning pretty easily by about three lengths.

3RD RACE.—Frontier Cup.—Value Rs. 350. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. 7 lbs. and no further. Entrance, Rs. 30 on the 15th October, Rs. 45 on the 15th November, Rs. 60 on the 15th December, when the race will close. Two miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr. Hoghton's.....b a h Brigand 9	13	Mr. H. Hogg ... 1
Mr. Daniell's .....b w c Daniell..... 11	10	Owner 2
Mr. Mai land's.....b a h Lancelot 9	13	Mr. Abbott.... 3
Mr. Harrison's.....gah Star of the South 9	13	Owner 4

Bayard was the favourite. Brigand who had run in the Shikarpoor Cup was not considered good enough to pull off the double event. Lancelot who has proved himself a great stayer was looked upon by many as a likely one. Bayard and Brigand made the running, Lancelot waiting. In this order they reached the quarter mile post. The Waler was apparently going well within himself; but his rider on calling upon him failed to get any more out of him. Won by Brigand by about two lengths. The Waler beaten on the post for second honours by a neck.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged for any information regarding the source of the following quotations :—

1. "When maidens such as Hesther die,
Their place ye may not well supply,
Though ye among a thousand try
With vain endeavour."

2. "A palace dedicate to him
Who on this day, the famed tenth of August,
Slaughtered more cruelly than Swiss guard fell."

IGNORAMUS.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA'S" NARROW GAUGE ESTIMATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* is of opinion "that the fact that there are two or three not inconsiderable monsoon" streams to be crossed, and doubtless several nullahs between Sabermuttee and Pahlunpore, is a strong argument in favour of a narrow gauge line being more cheaply constructed than that on the broad gauge. I should feel obliged if the writer of that editorial or his professional "coach" would show in figures what actual saving there would be in a bridge built to take a 3'3" gauge over any important "monsoon" river *with piers constructed strong enough to stand a monsoon flood*, compared with the same bridge designed for a guage of 5'6"; for it seems to me that foundations, piers, and all *the timber to rk*, when constructed strong enough to stand the severe floods to which rivers are liable in this country, would undoubtedly be strong enough for the broad gauge, and over-strong for the narrow. The saving would, therefore, be limited pretty nearly to a few tons of metal in the superstructure, and would not be of much account.

As to the wild assumptions in the *Times of India* regarding enormous savings in unprofitable dead-weight consequent on adoption of the 3'3" gauge, which has now become a regular "fudge" formula of the *Times of India*, I regard them much in the same light as I do the earlier estimates of the Gudduck and Carwar line, which, if I mistake not, once proved a sure and certain "8½ per cent.," to be reduced, however, by a careful committee to a dubious 3 or 4 per cent.

X.

BOMBAY.

HOLKAR'S FOLLOWERS.—Fifty of Maharaja Holkar's followers arrived here from Poona on Friday.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The *Samsher Bahadkur* states that summonses have been issued from the High Court to witnesses in the above case.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL.—Nearly Rs. 27,144 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FIRE.—On Friday afternoon a fire broke out in a house at Coombarwara, which was speedily extinguished by the united exertions of the police and some of the townspeople.

THEFT AT A RAILWAY STATION.—Yesterday a Parsee named Cowasjee Merwanjee reported to the police that whilst he was at the Marine Line Station on Friday he either lost or was robbed of a gold chain valued at Rs. 100.

THEFT.—On Saturday the Senior Magistrate sentenced a Goanese ayah named Philchao Fernandez to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing five pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Jacob Hunt, milliner.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Eighty-three candidates have applied to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, to be permitted to present themselves at the forthcoming examination for the office of district pleader.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the House of Correction, held on Friday, two native prisoners were ordered to be given twenty-five lashes each with the cat-o-nine tail, for refusal of work.

THEFT FROM THE MARLUXMEE TEMPLE.—On Friday last eight gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 600, were reported to have been stolen from an idol in the Hindoo temple adjoining the Mahaluxmee tank. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Little, of the Bombay Civil Service, will assume charge of his office as Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, this day from Mr. Jardine, who proceeds to England by to-day's mail on three months' privilege leave.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a man named Luxmon Raghoo a peon, was charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. V. Tabords, with embezzling two annas in copper belonging to the Bombay Port Trust. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labor.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Musselman named Adam Peerbhoy reported to the police on Friday that he left his child, aged about eight months, in a cradle, which was in a room facing the road-side. About an hour after he found that two gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. 104, which were on the child, to be missing. Enquiries are being instituted.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo named Jaitha Jairam, of the firm of Heerjee Bhimsey and Co., appeared on Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Callianjee Toolseedas, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain gold ornaments, worth Rs. 600, alleged to have been borrowed by the accused.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A Maratha by name Annajee Subbanjee was on Saturday charged before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting to his wife Bhagee; also with attempting to commit suicide. We have already published the particulars of the case. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till the 23rd instant.

MR. DUDLEY FIELD, an eminent American jurist and law reformer, now in Bombay, visited the High Court on Saturday last and sat for a short time on the bench in Sir Charles Sargent's Court. He made enquiries as to the working and staff of the High Court, in the Appellate and Original Jurisdiction, the Small Causes Court, &c., and after inspecting the Prothonotary's Office and Judges' Chambers, left the Court-house.

DOUBLE OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo jeweller named Gunput Ramchander was charged with fraudulently applying, in breach of trust, a quantity of gold, of the value of Rs. 24, belonging to one Govind Narayen; also with stealing a quantity of gold and a puggree, the property of one Narayen Cassinath. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

THE WEATHER AND TRADE IN COOMPTA.—The weather just now in Coompta is made very disagreeable by a strong south-easterly land wind which has been blowing since the morning of the fifth. The prevailing fever is said to be due to its ill effects. Measles and chicken-pox are also prevalent. There is scarcely anything doing now in cotton, as no orders to purchase are received from Bombay. The number of bales coming in daily ranges from 300 to 500. Trade in general is slack.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—From a gradation list of police officers, as it stood on the 1st inst., we find that there are three appointments of first grade superintendents, each drawing Rs. 1,000 per month; three appointments of second grade superintendents, drawing Rs. 800, five appointments of third grade superintendents drawing Rs. 700, five appointments of fourth grade superintendents drawing Rs. 600, four appointments of fifth grade superintendents drawing Rs. 500, two appointments of first grade assistant superintendents drawing Rs. 500, and three appointments of second grade assistant superintendents drawing Rs. 400.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AGAINST A PARSEE OF SURAT.—A Surat correspondent informs us that Mr. Hope, the Governor's Agent and Collector, has taken charge of the property of the late Fatma Beebee, sister of the late Buxee of Surat, who died about eight months ago without leaving any issue. From certain information received by Mr. Hope, the books kept by the wahiwathdar of the deceased lady by name Dossabhoy Eduljee, were examined, and it turned out that a large sum of money was missing. A warrant was issued against the Parsee and he was arrested at a place called Doongree, near Bulsar, and was taken to Surat.

CONDEMNATION OF THE COOMPTA CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The Custom-house here has been condemned as being dangerous to occupy. It is considered so unsafe that a small shed opposite to it, hitherto used to shelter goods, has been prepared to answer as a temporary place in which the Customs manager, as he is called, and his staff, may conduct their business till the new Custom-house, for which an estimate has been submitted, is built. The site of this building will be near the pier, which is to be constructed shortly, and not the same as that on which the old Custom-house now stands.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—On Saturday last at the High Court, a summary suit was called on before Mr. Justice Marriott, in which Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co. sued Nurbadashunker Achilsur to recover Rs. 1,828, the balance due on a bill of exchange for Rs. 3,010 drawn upon the defendant in respect of a consignment made by him through the plaintiffs' firm to England. The defendant did not appear; and the plaintiffs having proved their claim, the Court gave a decree in their favour for Rs. 1,828, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 16th November 1873, costs Rs. 300, and interest at the same rate on the judgment. Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs.

A MARWARREE DEPRIVED OF EARS AND NOSE.—We hear that last week a Marwarree, resident of Seenowlie, talooka Kheir, while proceeding from his own to another village, and when within a mile of the former, was attacked by a mob of highway robbers, who cut off his ears, nose, and the upper part of his lip; they also cut off the hind legs of the poney wherest the Marwarree was riding. We are not in a position to state whether the Marwarree was robbed or not, but we hope that strong measures will be adopted by the authorities to suppress this sort of crime. The Mahawal talooks just now is in an alarming state since the dacoity took place, the particulars of which we have already published in our last issue. We understand that none of these highway robbers have been as yet apprehended by the police.—*Poona Observer.*

HIS Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore left Poona by the night train on Thursday last for Akulcote, accompanied by twenty-five followers.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th inst.

Read Report of the Wharfage Fees Committee as follows :—

"List of the changes in the fees, rents, and rules which they recommend for the adoption of the Trust. They have been guided in the revision of the rates by several considerations, to which they would call the attention of the Trustees. They propose to reduce the rates in the following cases :—1. On those goods on which the existing fee shows a heavy percentage on the value, as in the case of bricks, chuman, &c. 2.—On those goods the production of which is the means of living, or the use of which is a necessity, to the poorest classes: as in the case of earthen pots, country brooms, &c. 3.—On boats and goods landed on the foreshore where no bunder accommodation has been furnished, and where the right to use the shore has been enjoyed heretofore without cost. They have increased the fees in the following instances :—1.—On certain goods, the fees on which have been exceptionally low, as in the case of ivory, skins, &c. 2.—On goods the value of which is so great that an additional fee will still give but a trifling percentage, as in the case of specie, opium, &c. On those goods the fees on which had been reduced to enable the Trust bunders to compete with the other bunders. Your Committee have restored the fee on coals to two annas per ton, and on cotton to one anna per bale. These had been reduced to one anna and half anna, respectively, in order to compete with the Colaba and Mazagon Companies. Your Committee cannot see that any advantage has been gained financially by the reduction, and they further think that this principle of competition is a wrong one for the Trust to adopt. They think that the fees should be arranged on a fair scale, even if business goes elsewhere. The Committee is satisfied that not only is it unfair to others to reduce charges on a few goods in which we have competition, but that the competing bunders will still reduce their rates below ours to secure business, and thus the Trust will lose any anticipated benefit from the reduction. The special case of the fishermen on the foreshore at Worlee has had careful attention, and your Committee are willing to allow them the same privileges as heretofore. They also recommend the Trustees to grant a landing place free of charge from time immemorial, and that no improvement had been made, or facility offered, to compensate for the fee levied, decided to reduce the fee on fish and fishing-boats by one-half at all the foreshores and bunders. The communications of all the several parties who have written complaining of high charges have been carefully considered, and the Committee have been able in all cases to grant them relief. The result of the proposed reductions amount to about Rs. 20,000. The additional revenue from the increased fees based on the business of the past year will be about Rs. 45,000, showing a net increase of about Rs. 15,000.

Resolution—The Committee are thanked for their report, which is approved and adopted, with this exception, that the condemnation of the principle of a competition with private bunders there expressed is not concurred in by the Trustees. The scale of wharfage fees proposed by the Committee is ordered to be adopted so soon as the sanction of Government thereto has been obtained.

Read letter dated 12th inst., from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, stating that the Government of India desire to hire wagons for famine traffic on Bengal railways, and enquiring on what terms the Trustees would lend 80 ballast wagons which the Consulting Engineer believes would be suitable for the purpose.

Read memo. from the Officiating Chief Engineer, recommending that the wagons be lent for Rs. 1-8 annas per diem each.

Resolution—The wagons may be lent to the Government of India at the rate recommended by the Chief Engineer.

Read letter dated 29th December, from the Traffic Manager, reporting that the Bonded Warehouse is infested with white ants.

Read report by Officiating Chief Engineer, dated 9th January, detailing the steps he recommends in order to prevent the in-roads by white ants. The estimated expense of carrying out the Chief Engineer's recommendations is Rs. 800.

Resolution—The proposals of the Chief Engineer are sanctioned. The cost of carrying them out, Rs. 800, to be a charge against repairs to the warehouse. The trestles recommended by the Traffic Manager are not to be provided unless they are found to be necessary after the remedial measures proposed by the Chief Engineer had been carried out.

Read Government Resolution No. 1280, dated 29th December 1873, intimating that the sanction of the Government of India has been applied for to the entertainment of Customs establishment at Mody Bunder, at a cost of Rs. 318 per mensem, experimentally for a period of six months.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter dated 31st December, from the Post-Master General, refusing to pay any expenses incurred in signalling the mails, because all that is required is a telegram from the Lighthouse announcing the arrival of the overland mail, and a report from the Signal Officer at Colaba.

Resolution—The charge not to be pressed, but no further expense to be incurred by the Trustees for the benefit of the Post Office.

Read Government Resolution dated 7th January, forwarding for disposal a letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., suggesting that the Port Trust be moved to place a boat at the disposal of the Lighthouse-keeper at Kennery.

Resolution—Government to be informed that the matter has been considered by the Trustees and disposed of in their Resolution No. 228, dated 8th January 1874, and that it is not from motives of economy that a boat has not been provided, but because it is desirable for the regular maintenance of the light at Kennery that facilities should not be given to the employés there to leave the island.

Read Government Resolution, dated 5th January, intimating that the Trustees' application to Government for Rs. 3,53,581, to enable them to complete certain works, was in October 1873 transferred from the Marine to the Financial Department of the Government of India.

Resolution—It has been already pointed out to Government that the interests of the Port Trust are likely to suffer from the want of money to complete half-finished works which were sanctioned and commenced by Government before the Port Trust Act came into operation. The Trustees believe that the most convenient manner of obtaining the money required for the new works would be by loan from the Government of India; but rather than delay the completion of the new grain sheds and the shed on Carnac Bunder they will obtain money by loan in open market under Section XL. of the Port Trust Act, and they request that if any further delay is anticipated in procuring money from the Government of India, His Excellency in Council will publish in the *Government Gazette*, at the earliest possible date, the necessary authority for the Trustees to raise three lacs of rupees.

THE LATE BHOW SCINDHIA'S WIDOWS.

IN connection with a suit instituted in the High Court at Bombay against Eshwuntrao Gopalrao by Parvutteebaee and Gungabaee, widows of the late Bhow Scindhia, who was for some time Dewan to the late Gaekwar of Baroda, an application was made to Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers on Thursday last for a judge's summons to be directed to the plaintiffs.

It appears that Bhow Scindhia in his lifetime deposited Government promissory notes for Rs. 75,000 for safe custody, in the names of the plaintiffs with Gopalrao Myral, the late celebrated banker of Baroda, who also acted for some time as Dewan to the Gaekwar. On the accession of Mulhar Rao, the present Gaekwar, to the gaddee, Bhow Scindhia was thrown into prison and his estate and effects were escheated, including among other property the notes deposited with Gopalrao Myral. Gopalrao died some time afterwards, and his estate was inherited by his son and heir, Eshwuntro. The widows of Bhow Scindhia have, therefore, filed a suit against him to recover the Rs. 75,000 deposited with his father by their late husband. The defendant filed a written statement, in which he denied that the notes were in his possession; and the suit was transferred to the long-cause list. The widows naturally object to appear in the High Court at the hearing of the suit; and the object of the judge's summons was to compel their attendance.

On the application of Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, the defendant's solicitors, Mr. Justice Bayley has now granted a judge's summons to the plaintiffs, requiring them to show cause why they should not appear personally in Court at the hearing of the suit, and why in the meantime all proceedings in the suit should not be stayed.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

AT the High Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the liquidators of the above company, presented a petition and moved that the company should be wound up under the supervision of the Court, and that the Court would adopt all the proceedings taken under the voluntary winding-up.

It would appear from the petition of Messrs. Lukhmidas Khemjee and H. E. Bright, the liquidators, that the company was duly registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, that on the 16th January 1866 the shareholders resolved to wind up its affairs by a voluntary liquidation, and that they appointed Messrs. Bogie and Lukhmidas Khemjee as the liquidators. On the 4th June 1866, the liquidators declared a dividend of ten rupees per share on the 5,700 shares, into which the capital of the company had been divided, and although notices regarding the dividend were published, the dividends on 135 shares remained unclaimed. On the 5th July Mr. Bright was appointed a liquidator in the place of Mr. Bogie, who proceeded to Europe. Rs. 5,800, including Rs. 1,350, the amount of unclaimed dividends, now remained in the hands of the liquidators who prayed that the Court would adopt all the proceedings under the voluntary liquidation and order the Accountant General to receive the monies, and relieve them from all further liability in respect of the company's liquidation.

Mr. Justice Bayley ordered that the contributories, creditors, and all others interested in the company should appear in Court on Tuesday the 17th proximo to show cause, if any, why the company should not be wound up under the supervision of the Court; why the Court should not adopt all the proceedings hitherto taken in the course of the voluntary wind-up; why the liquidators under the voluntary winding-up should not pay into the hands of the Accountant-General the amount of the unclaimed dividends to the credit of the persons respectively entitled to receive them; and why the residue of the assets of the liquidators should not be distributed among the remaining shareholders, or why the Court should not make such further order as the nature of the case might require. His Lordship facetiously added that, as there was no *leading* paper in Bombay, the order should be published once in each of the three daily English newspapers, and once in the *Government Gazette*; and that translations of the order should be published once in two of the Gujeratee and one of the Marathi newspapers.

EXTRAORDINARY PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—The enthusiasm excited by Herr von Bulow's pianoforte playing in London seems to equal that shown by the Italian public for the performance of Herr Rubinstein, who has been giving concerts at Milan and Florence, where the musical critics have written much wonderful matter concerning him, "endowed" as follows by the *Fanfulla* :—"His hands! Out of these sinews, muscles, and veins speaks a thinking spirit; these hands have but one soul; they are two electrical batteries animating the instrument. The greatest wonder is that there are but five fingers on each hand. But what fingers! Lightnings stream from them, and when they fly over the keys, they flash with blue light! On the platform stand two pianos. Let none be alarmed: he only plays on one at a time. The other is there in case one perishes under his hands. The owner of the instruments goes to all the concerts, and sits there stern, gloomy, unsympathetic, save when a string breaks under Rubinstein's detonating blows. Then a smile glides over his lips. The marble trembled before Michael Angelo—pianos shudder at the approach of Rubinstein." The climax of this rhapsody is rather *hasarde*, after the manner of some of the Italian papers. Translated, but by no means freely, it runs thus: "At the last day St. Peter will call Rubinstein, and say that piece by Schum

BISHOPS' CHRISTIANITY.

INDEPENDENTLY of each other the High Church Bishop of Calcutta and the Low Church Bishop of Madras have used their authority, which all the clergy unfortunately recognise, to forbid Church of England Missionaries to preach in Presbyterian churches. What the late Bishop of Winchester and present Archbishop of York did, what the late Bishop Ewing was willing to do and what evangelical clergymen of their Church have occasionally done at home, Drs. Milman and Gell forbid the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society to do in Calcutta and Bangalore. And this in the face of heathenism and in the midst of a society who recognise the importance of Christians of all sects manifesting their unity in essentials. Even from the Bishops' own unchristian point of view, the Church of England acknowledges that of Scotland as a true Church, and according to the orders of the Government of India and of Bishop Cotton the State Churches may be used by Scotch or English preachers indiscriminately. The facts are these, and we leave them without further comment. The Bengal Mission founded by Dr. Duff, who frequently preached in the station churches of English chaplains in Bishop Wilson's time, ascertained from the Rev. Mr. Welland, the Calcutta Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who officiates in the old Mission Church, that he was willing to preach in the Free Church the annual sermon on behalf of that Mission. Bishop Milman directly refused his consent. The Rev. A. Bell, the Scotch chaplain of Bangalore, asked a Church Missionary from Madras, who was his Christmas guest, to preach in the Government church. Bishop Gell practically refused his consent. With the same spirit that has marked the Presbyterian churches of Calcutta and Bombay, Mr. Bell then invited the Rev. W. Miller of the Free Church Mission to preach for him and to take part in the Lord's Supper. Can it be said of modern Bishops in Asia, as it was of the early Presbyters—Behold how these Christians love one another?—*Friend to India.*

THE DEATH OF H. H. THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

HIS HIGHNESS AZIM JAH, Amir ul Omra, Serajul Omra, Omdut ul Mulk, Asadul Dowlah ul Ingliz, Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur Zufikar Jung, Sipah Salar, Amir or Prince of Arcot died at his residence the Shadi Mahal, Triplicane, yesterday, at a quarter to four o'clock in the afternoon. His Highness had for some months been in a very precarious condition, and a month ago but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery: but he rallied and appeared much better, and the minds of his relatives and friends had been relieved from present apprehension. He had been suffering from a complication of serious diseases, any one of which might easily prove fatal to a man of his advanced age; but his naturally good constitution seemed likely to triumph over them for a time. Yesterday, His Highness appeared to be in his usual state, and made no complaint of feeling worse until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when he sent for Dr. Moideen Sheref who had been specially deputed by the Government to attend upon him. On the arrival of the Doctor the Prince conversed with him as usual, when he suddenly fainted away; restoratives were of no avail, and he passed quietly from life to death while yet in an insensible condition.

The immediate cause of His Highness' death was disease of the heart. He was born on the 27th May 1802, and was, therefore, almost 72 years of age at the time of his death: a good age for a native of this country. The mental anxiety which his long and embarassing disputes with the British Government caused him, and the troubles consequent on his pecuniary embarassments, embittered, if they did not actually shorten, his life. "Born in the purple," he had long looked on himself as heir to the dignity and handsome revenues of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and when the long-coveted prize seemed won on the death of his nephew, the late Nawab, in 1835, it was a bitter disappointment to him to be deprived of it. A slight sketch of the fortunes of a family so closely connected with the rise of the British power in India, may not be out of place here.

Their rise had something romantic in it. Anwar, a poor scholar of Gossamow in Oude, betook himself in the early part of the last century to Delhi, then in the height of its magnificence as the capital of the Mogul Emperors of Hindostan, to pursue his studies with greater facility than he could hope for in his own unlettered village. His thirst for knowledge was equal to his poverty; and when he was unable to pursue his studies at night for want of money to buy oil for the midnight lamp, he used to take his favourite books to the shop of some sweatmeat vendor in the streets of Delhi, and there sit reading by the light of the lamp in the shop. One night, while he was absorbed in his task, the time for closing the shops arrived: the lamp was put out and Anwar turned into the street. At that very moment, the Sowaree of the Amir Nizam ul Mulk, with blazing cressets and flaring torches, were passing down the street escorting the Amir home to his palace. Anwar, thinking only of his book ran with the crowd, reading by the light of the flambeaux, nor saw wither he was going, until he found himself seized by armed men and led through the penetralia of an Amir's Serai. He was dragged at once before the great man, to whom he told his artless tale. Nizam ul Mulk took a fancy to the young student, and procured for him first a pension and then a place. He was selected afterwards to be the bearer of the rich gifts sent by the grand Mogul to the holy shrines at Mecca and Medina, and he acquitted himself so well of this mission as to merit the approbation of the Emperor. He remained at the Court of Delhi, but his son Anwar ul Deen accompanied Nizam ul Mulk to the Deccan, when he went to assume the viceroyalty, and became Governor of the fortress of Golconda. The Mussulmans had penetrated into the Carnatic in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and a Mogul Nawab had been appointed to rule the country. But the Mahrattas were not long behind the Mussulmans, and their invasion had plunged the whole country into utter anarchy, when Nizam ul Mulk marched a mighty army into the Carnatic from Hydrabad to restore order and the Mogul authority. It is not our purpose here to thread the maze of intrigues and murders which forms the history of that epoch. Suffice it to say that Anwar ul Deen Khan was appointed by Nizam ul Mulk Nawab of Arcot. He was disliked by his subjects: the insurrection raised against him was supported by the French troops from Pondicherry, and Anwar ul Deen Khan, who was not deficient in personal courage, was killed fighting against them at Amboor in 1749. There had been four Mussulman Nawabs of the Carnatic before him, all of one family. Everyone knows how the cause of Anwar ul Deen's son, Mahomed Ali, afterwards entitled Wallajah, was espoused by the British in India and what a convenient puppet he proved. The Nawab of Arcot and his doings, and his debts, fill a large portion of Parliamentary Blue books of that age. Nawab Wallajah died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Omdut ul Dowlah. He died in 1801, and the British Government then proposed to his son Ali Hussain that he should make over the Carnatic *in toto* to the Hon'ble East India Company, receiving a fifth of the revenue as a pension, and continuing in the enjoyment of all the dignities appertaining to the Nawabship. Ali Hussain refusing to consent to sell his birth-right, he was quietly set aside, and his cousin Azim ul Dowlah, son of Amir ul Omra, son of Wallajah was raised to the Musnud. He received as his allowance a fifth of the revenues of the Carnatic, and at the same time the families of the former Nawabs, Wallajah and Omdut ul Dowlah, were liberally pensioned by the British Government, who now, for the first time, assumed the civil administration of the country. The Nawab continued to be a splendid puppet, and was allowed to squander his revenues as he pleased. Guns thundered when he went out or came in; a battalion of Infantry guarded his palace; a squadron of Cavalry escorted his carriage. He kept a petty court, where an Agent from the Governor of Madras tendered and received pompous complimentary messages. His little domain of Chepauk was an Alsatia, over which he himself ruled, and where he had his Courts of Justice, his Civil and Military Departments.

Azim ul Dowlah had two sons, Azam Jah, the elder and Azim Jah the younger, the late Prince. On the death of his father in 1819 Azam Jah succeeded to the Musnud, and on his death, in 1825, his only son Ghulam Mahomed Ghous Khan, an infant, succeeded him, and Prince Azim Jah, then twenty-three years old, was appointed by the British Government guardian of his nephew, and Naibi Mukhtar, or Regent, with full powers. He began his career by instituting many wise and salutary reforms in the management of the Nawab's establishment, but unfortunately he fell into the habits of self-indulgence so fatal to noble Musulmans of India, and the sums saved by his public economy were squandered by his private prodigality. As Naibi Mukhtar, His Highness was honoured by an autograph letter from King George 4th, and by the esteem and friendship of many successive Governors of Madras. Ghulam Mahomed Ghous Khan was formally installed as Nawab in 1842, and Prince Azim Jah retired into private life. The young Nawab died on the 7th October 1855, and Azim Jah confidently expected the succession, as the next of kin. But he was disappointed. Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy was rife, and the Carnatic Musnud was doomed. The Nizabat was declared extinct by the death of the Nawab without male issue: the Nawab's troops were disbanded, his relatives and retainers pensioned, his property sequestrated to pay off his enormous debts. Looking simply at the abstract justice of this measure, it cannot be defended; looking at it as a matter of political expediency, nay of necessity, it cannot be condemned. The Prince and his friends of course took the former view: he proudly refused to draw the pension of a lac-and-a-half per annum which was offered to him, and declared that he would have his rights, or nothing. He claimed the succession: the Madras Government refused his claim; the Government of India and the Court of Directors also rejected it. He appealed to Parliament, to Her Majesty. For twelve long years a paper war raged. The Prince took the opinions of eminent lawyers, engaged many European and native advocates for his cause. His Agents were not very scrupulous as to the means which they employed on his behalf, and the disclosure of the methods by which signatures were obtained, or rather procured, for Prince Azim Jah's petitions to Parliament caused a nine days' scandal in England. For twelve years the Prince supported his large family, and bore the enormous expenses of his protracted suit, on nothing but his credit. His debts, already large, became appalling. Twelve years after his first unsuccessful appeal to the Madras Government he was starved, not into surrender, but into the acceptance of a compromise, which his pertinacity at length forced the Government to offer. On condition of his waiving all claims to the style and title and revenues of the Nawabs of Arcot, he was created hereditary Prince of Arcot, his pecuniary allowance was doubled, and a salute of 15 guns, and the privilege of maintaining a small force of Cavalry, Infantry and Gunners, and the sum of 15 lakhs as a present to pay his debts, were granted to him. He reluctantly accepted these terms, and was formally installed as Prince or Amir of Arcot in 1868 with a ceremony scarcely less elaborate than that which had marked the accession of the old Nawabs. A Commissioner was at the same time appointed to liquidate his debts, but the 15 lakhs assigned for the purpose proving utterly inadequate, a further sum of 12 lakhs was granted as a loan by the Government. Even with this addition, however, the whole of his liabilities could not be met, and to the day of his death he continued to be hampered by pecuniary troubles. Her Majesty's Government, to console him for the loss of the Place at Chepauk, ordered a new residence to be fitted up for him, and the old Royapettah Police Court in even now under process of conversion into a manson for the Princes of Arcot. The Prince, however, was strongly attached to the Shadi Mahal in which he had been born and brought up, and often expressed his intention of never quitting it.

Prince Azim Jah was when young a fine specimen of the high-born Mussulman gentleman of the olden time, of whom unfortunately so few are now to be met. He was of a fine presence, rather tall and slight, with an aquiline nose, and a keen eye, courteous and affable in his manners, with a quick perception, and a penetrating intellect. Unfortunately his good qualities were marred by an habitual carelessness in matters of expenditure, and a profuse generosity amounting to prodigality. Even in later days, when he was broken by age and misfortune, his former self might be distinctly traced. He looked, as he tottered along the Banqueting Hall leaning on the arm of the Governor, like some venerable ruin of a once stately pile—a fitting type of the fallen condition of his once victorious race. His Highness was thrice married by shadi, and had besides several nikah wives of inferior position. By his shadi ladies he had daughters only: one of his nikah wives bore him a son, Mahomed Badisullah Zahirul Dowlar, who succeeds to his father's title. By another nikah wife he had three sons, Intizamul Muthi Bahadur, Omdutul Dowlah Bahadur, who has visited Egypt, Mecca, and Jerusalem, and Mauzizul Dowlah Bahadur. The Prince was a kind father, and was much beloved by his family and by all who knew him. He will be greatly missed by the poor of Triplicane, to whom his benefactions were very large. The Prince was the victim of circumstances: his very faults were those of a generous nature, and served the more to endear him to the Musulman community, by whom his loss will be deeply mourned, while all classes of the Madras community will sympathize with the grief felt at the decease of one who has for so long a time held the position of the first of Her Majesty's native subjects in the South of India.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CALCUTTA HORSE SHOW.

WE have assisted at many entertainments in our time which turned out failures, but we seldom have seen such a failure as the Calcutta Horse Show. As an attraction it was a failure, for not more than two hundred persons were present; as an exhibition of horse flesh it was a failure, for, with a few exceptions, a much better class of animals might be seen at Horncastle, Rugby, Barnet, or any other of the large horse fairs in England. We pointed out when the prospectus was first issued, that offering prizes for batches of six Australian mares was a mistake, and our prophecy has been verified, and what is more, the Committee have acknowledged it. Without Lord Northbrook's prizes, the show would have been confined to about as bad a lot of animals as ever were exhibited in a showyard, and even his Lordship's prizes failed to attract any first-class animals. When Lord Northbrook and the Hon'ble Miss Baring arrived on the scene there were about fifty persons present, and at no time during the afternoon were there two hundred. It must have been almost with a feeling of shame that General Chamberlayne began to read the report of the Committee. There was, the report said, no horse worthy of a prize in the class of English stallions, but by a stretch of conscience, we suppose, Thorndale was highly commended, as was also John Bull. Neither of these horses was sound, the first having much too big a body for his legs, and the second being small below the knee, and with bad hocks. Star of India was by far the best horse of the lot, but he was not even mentioned, as he was under the specified age, though, as he was four years old on the 1st of January, he ought to have come under the conditions Toujours Pret, and Ashbourne were deservedly passed over without remark. Only three Australians appeared in the stallion class, and of these Kingcraft was the only good one. The objection as to age again prevented his obtaining a prize, but he was highly commended. Morialta also obtained commendation, and if a horse standing nearly three inches lower behind than in front deserves commendation, he was fairly treated, otherwise not. Norman is a brute without shape or any other points to recommend him. In the country and stud-bred class, Colonel Turnbull exhibited Hermes, a descendant of his celebrated Hermit, who would make a handsome charger, with his splendid top, but is sadly deficient below. He was given a prize. An ugly-shaped, ordinary-looking hack, called a Beemwaree country-bred, was shown by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and commended. We hope the Beemwaree breed will not be patronised by Government. Our old friend Hawkstone, re-christened Strathspey, also appeared in this class, and was by far the best of the lot; but he was not approved by the judges, perhaps because he was rejected from the Government stud.

Of the eighteen Arab stallions exhibited only two were worth looking at a second time—the horse to which the first prize was given, and another which escaped the judges' notice. The first prize winner was a neat, compact little horse, with good power all over, but he struck us as too short in the body for foal-getting purposes. Dr. Payne's Arab, Shahzadah, which obtained the second prize, was a flashly-looking animal, light below the knee, and small across the loins. The third prize horse, Conqueror, the property of Lord Northbrook, would make a nice charger or pigsticker, but nothing more. Most of Esau bin Curtasa's horses looked coarse and not of the highest desert lineage, though, to our mind, No. 37 was, after the winner of the first prize the best of the lot.

The rules were not strictly adhered to in the Australian mares' class, for, instead of six, Hunter and Co exhibited only two, and Mr Vanrenen had twelve. All the lot were below the average standard, light below the knee, long in the body, and totally unfit for breeding purposes. The judges were also of this opinion, and would not award the prizes, though Mr. Vanrenen was given Rs 1,000, apparently merely for having sent his horses to the show, as he certainly sent nothing worth showing. In the country-bred mares' class only two were exhibited: a very well shaped daughter of Hermit's, called after her mother, Hebe's daughter, shown by Colonel Turnbull, which got a prize; and a long-legged animal, called Irish girl, whose name and appearance are a reflection on the well-known beauty of the Irish girls in general. The geldings shown deserve no remark. As to the arrangements for the show, we must admit that they are good, and every one can have a good view of the horses when brought out, but in the stables it is difficult to look well over a horse, though, in this cold weather, it would not do to have the stables too open. Still, we think, a little more light have been admitted from above, and not so much, together with the mist off the ground at night, from below. Government is in earnest in encouraging the breeding of horses in this country, and let us hope that next year's show may have a better result.—*Englishman.*

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS. "To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

EXPLORATION OF THE CONGO REGION OF AFRICA.

ANY one who follows on the map of Africa the track of modern explorers will observe that almost the only section of the coast region left unpierced is the portion extending southwards from the Camsroons to our own Cape Colony. The chief river discharging in this region is the Congo, the mouth of which only has been visited by traders: and Germany, in addition to the task of piercing the Great Sahara from the Egyptian side, undertaken by Gerhard Rolffs, seems determined to win laurels for her geographers within this hitherto unknown portion of the west coast. Professor Bastian, who visited the Congo to make the preliminary arrangements, lectured at the last meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society on the prospects of the expedition lately sent out under Dr. Gusefeldt, the leader chosen for the new adventure. The loss of their instruments and other plant, wrecked off the coast in the Nigritia steamer, has not daunted the geographer and his assistants. The means placed at Professor Bastian's disposal, chiefly by the German Emperor, had been used as far as possible to re-equip Dr. Guszfeldt's party, which was only waiting at its base of operations, an abandoned Dutch factory at the mouth of the Congo, for the end of the rains that fall south of the Equator in the autumn, in order to begin its work. Relations have been opened of a friendly character with the tribes along the lower part of the river, and it is hoped to penetrate in the ensuing dry season at least as far as the cataracts of the Congo, which are known from native report to form a remarkable feature of the interior, but have never yet been visited by any European. It would be strange, indeed, but by no means impossible, that the next news of Livingstone should reach us by this new channel.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE VIRGINIUS ATROCITIES.

FROM an account given in the *New York Herald* by an "Eye Witness" of the execution of the unfortunate captain and crew of the Virginius at Santiago, it seems to have been conducted in the following fashion:—At half-past three in the afternoon of the 5th ult. three regiments of foot soldiers, numbering about 1,500, marched through the town, followed by a troop of the mounted guard, and formed in line at the place of execution. This was a piece of waste ground on the outskirts of the town, bounded on one side by a stone wall eight feet high. At four o'clock the prisoners were taken from the prison, having their arms fastened behind their backs, and irons upon their waists. They formed in line four deep. Accompanying each four was a Catholic priest. They were then surrounded by 200 marines, and marched at a slow step to the place of death, followed by hundreds of people. They were in much better spirits than might have been expected, stepping out with a bold and manly step, and expressing a belief that their wrongs would be avenged by their country. When they arrived at the place of execution, the condemned men were placed in a line about four feet apart, with their faces to the wall. The marines formed a line, two deep, about ten feet from the men they were about to shoot. The prisoners were then ordered to kneel. The signal being given to fire, a volley of 200 rifles was fired at the thirty-seven men upon their knees 10 feet off. One man only lay dead; that was the captain. The rest were wounded in the most horrible manner. The marines then reloaded their rifles, and commenced shooting the wounded men in their mouths, ears, and eyes, placing the muzzle of the gun close up to the head and blowing it to atoms. One man was slightly wounded. Two marines stepped up to him. One ran the muzzle of his gun into the man's mouth. The poor fellow grasped the barrel with both hands. The other put his gun at the man's ear. They both fired together. Nothing was left of the head. Five dirt carts then came up with ten men from the chain gang, and the dead were thrown into these conveyances in all shapes. There was not a man of the thirty-six who were wounded whose head was not blown off from the mouth up. They were buried ten in a hole. The troops marched back to the town to a lively air."

"THE GREAT WORLD" IN FRANCE.

No. 1.—AT THE PRESIDENT'S.

MONSIEUR LE DUC DAGOBERT DE SANGBLEU is a very noble young man, who owns not less than £8,000 a year, and makes this income look much bigger by calling it two hundred thousand livres. He is "emancipated," which is the correct term for conveying that his parents have ceased to grace this earth and he has attained his "grand majority," which means that, being five-and-twenty years old, he can marry without any other formality than that of obtaining the consent of his grandfather and grandmother, or, failing such consent of addressing to these venerable relatives three "respectful summonses" through a lawyer. All the world is aware that if at the third respectful summons the grandfather and grandmother of M. de Sangbleu decline to relent, the Duke might marry without them, which does not prove, however, that these summonses are useless, for each of them brings a fee of fifty francs to the lawyer. We may be quite certain, though, that M. de Sangbleu will never do anything without the permission of his grandfather, for he is most exemplary in his works, having been admirably trained by a reverend tutor of the Society of Jesus in all the principles of three centuries ago. At nineteen he shed the blood of Garibaldians at Mentana, earning the Pope's blessing and the Cross of St. Sylvester; in the late war he fought under Charette on the Loire, helped to put down the Commune, and received two severe wounds, one in the leg, the other in his most cherished hopes, for he had trusted that in cutting down M. Delescluze and Co. he was aiding to restore Henri V. Last autumn M. de Sangbleu performed the pilgrimage to Londres, and set a fine pattern to a thankless age by carrying a lighted taper of five pounds' weight in a chanting procession. And now the Paris season having commenced, M. de Sangbleu has come to the capital to spend his winter in fashionable but not reckless amusements. Supposing we accompany him in his adventures; depend upon it he will lead us into none but good company.

First, he will take us to one of President MacMahon's evening reception at Versailles, though one must not infer from this that M. de Sangbleu has entred into any compromise with the Republic. In Marshal MacMahon he respects the Burgundian landowner, the keen hunter of wild boars, the son of that Marquis de MacMahon who was a peer of France and boon friend to Charles X.; and he venerates Mdme. de MacMahon, née de Castries, and daughter of the exceedingly Royalist Duke of that name. That the Marshal should have won the battle of Magenta, by a fractious Savoy prince, and accepted his baton, strawberry leaves, and a senatorship from the hands of a Bonaparte, are certainly facts to his discredit which M. de Sangbleu cannot overlook; and he is not at all pleased either that M. de MacMahon should have recently preferred the title of President to the decenter appellation—Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. But the reverend tutor above mentioned early inculcated upon his pupil that we had better take things as they are when we cannot do otherwise, and salve our consciences for such yielding by an attitude of dignified protest. Now the Duc de Sangbleu is very dignified. His shirt collars are stiffer than those of any other young man of his age; his studs and sleeve-links are emblazoned with lilies, and he wears a tuft on his chin (not an *imperiale*, but a *royale*; there is a vital difference of half an inch between the two) because the late lamented Louis XIV. did so. You have only to glance at M. de Sangbleu as he stands smoking his pink, after-dinner cigarette in the dining-room of his mansion in the Champs Elysées to guess that here is a young magnate now who could never have been taught Euclid by demonstration but only by a process of courteous affirmatives. Thus his tutor could never have said to him, "Monsieur le Duc, I will prove to you that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles." He would have said: "Monsieur le Duc, I give you my word of honour that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles;" and to this young M. de Sangbleu would have nobly answered, "I cannot see, Sir, that anything is impossible to a man of courage who invokes the aid of Providence; but the moment you pledge your honour to this fact that is sufficient." Happy they who in these unholy times can thus subordinate the material sophistries of logic to the higher dictates of the soul!

But eight o'clock has struck, and M. de Sangbleu throws down his cigarette, for it is time to be starting. A two-horse brougham with its lamps aglow grates on its gravel-way out side; the house door opens, a major-domo steps down with a fur rug followed by a groom with a carpeted hot-water can, and in another minute M de Sangbleu himself emerges, grandly swathed in a cloak of black Russian fox-skin. He ensconces himself on the springy blue cushions of the carriage, the hot water apparatus is pushed under his feet, and the footman scrambles on to the box, saying, "A la presidence." M. de Sangbleu lives in the Champs Elysees, for the cogent reason that his ancestral residence in the Faubourg St. Germain was burned down with many others by the Communists; and he travels to Versailles by road because to do so is the *grand genre —chic*, as plebeians say—and infinitely more slow, uncomfortable, and aristocratic in every way than going by rail. However, the Duke's horses are fleet and his brougham is a miracle of lightness, as only a French coachmaker could devise. Dark blue panels with not an ounce of brass or loud colour about them—for even the door handles are of black leather and the coroneted 'scutcheon is painted of of a blue but one shade fainter than the ground—then, light springs, clean whisking wheels, and a compact box, so that there is not a fault to be found with the turn-out—save perhaps that the French footman is is uncommonly small and the English coachman of life-guard size, which makes the pair look like a comma and a point of exclamation side by side—but then nothing here below is perfect. Up the Cours des Champs Elysées springs the team. Past the Queen of Spain's house with its big gilt gates and salmon coloured facade, past the Peira Mausion famed for the fourteen million francs lavished on its building and decoration, past the houses where the whole Boureaucracy roost—men of scrip and share, flesh and dubbies—past the Triumphal Arch with its twelve radiating avenues, blazing with interminable lines of gas, and so branching off from the track of many a crawling cab bearing whispering couples towards the Cote de la Cascade in the Bois, out into the darkness of the Versailles road at a spanking trot, warranted to reach the King-city in two hours. M. de Sanbleu might read during these two hours if it pleased him, for the lamps hanging above his carriage clock light up the broughams brilliantly like a bonbiere, but a perusal of the *Gazette de France* in the morning and a smile at the *Figaro* towards dinner-time are more than enough for his needs. This is not an era of wholesome literature.

Meanwhile those of Marshal MacMahon's guests who are less fortunately circumstanced than M. de Sangbleu have been streaming since nine o'clock by twos and fs to the prefecture, which does duty as palace. There are not many ladies among them, for, apart from all considerations of *grand genre* or cold, travelling by rail in a ball dress, and scurrying for a cab in the same costume, with the additional risk of having to spend the night at the Versailles hotel if the last train back to Paris be missed are heavy drawbacks on feminine loyalty. The Legislature have patriotically grappled with this state of things and voted £12,000 for the holding of fêtes at the Elysee; but the Versailles receptions will be kept up all the same, and continue as now to be haunted chiefly by men with here and there a minister or deputy's wife flattering amid the throng like a butterfly among blackbeetles. The blackbeetles are very fine ones though, and possibly no official gatherings so select as Mdme. MacMahon's have been seen in France since 1830. French society has certainly changed much in the course of three years, not superficially, perhaps, but at bottom. Morals may not be purer (yet let us hope they are), but they walk on stilts; conversation may not be less frivolous, but it is couched in sterling French, no longer in that pinchbeck alloy of slang and persiflage which ruled under the Second Empire. Then the present leaders of that great world are men who know how to tread a drawing-room carpet, having devoted all their minds to this pursuit from their youth upwards. At the Tuileries, during Napoleon III.'s time, it always occured to one that to allude in any way to social events ten years ago would be calculated to promote uneasiness, seeing that few of the big personages of the time cared to remember what they were doing ten years back; they all looked as if they had skeletons in a cupboard, and feared to drop the cupboard key in an unguarded moment. Under M. Thiers academic manners and language began to prevail, but then the President's receptions, being attended by deputies of Right and Left, were very salads. Not all the witty bluffness of the President, who bustled about from sofa to chair; not all the grave comeliness of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire; not all the tact of Mdme. Thiers and her sister, Mdlle. Dosne, could bring the Duke de la Rochefoucauld to look with composure upon M. Pory-Papy, the Radical and mulatto member for the Martinique, or fuming Colonel Langlois to brook the presence of the Duc de Broglie. Marshal MacMahon does not bustle. He stands on the hearth rug in the smaller of the two reception rooms, and waits there for such guests as may please to come and talk to him after making their bow to the Duchesse de Magenta in the large room. A smileless man, who would look a trifle dull were it not for the keenness of his blue eyes, the Marshal appears to be stricken with a chronic surprise at the singularity of his new position. Members come and sound him discreetly as to his political views, and he does not seem to like it, unless he has his Premier by his side to answer for him; then he plays chorus, as it were, and says "Just so," with stolid emphasis—the implication being that these political views of his are all in the drill-book, and summed up in the formula: "Attention!" "Eyes front!" "Quick march!" On the other hand, the Marshal will commit himself unreservedly as to the amount of law that should be allowed to a fox, a stag, or a partridge, and in this matter he is an ardent Liberal. The gradual extermination of game in France is a question of hourly solicitude to him, and he is understood to favour a bill which should prohibit shooting altogether for one or two seasons. Why cannot the Reds get themselves included in the bills?

It is ten o'clock, and the presidential reception is at its height, when M. de Sangbleu's name is whispered to the Marshal's secretary, Count d'Harcourt; and now watch the entrance of this polished young Frenchman into the drawing-room, his unembarassed gait, and perfect manner of bowing. There is no engainly shaking of hands to be disposed of. A low inclination before the Duchesse, who is a true *Grande dame*, two steps backwards, three bows to the Duchesses de Broglie, Decazes and d'Audiffret-Pasquier—all performed in less time than it takes to white—and then M. de Sangbleu does homage to the Prime Minister, but once again without any of that graceless finger-grasping which converts a gallant man's arm into a pump-handle. We are not going to betray the secrets of the gods, and therefore decline stating what M. de Broglie thinks of M. Sardou's "Merveilleuses," of M. Dumas', "M. Alphonse," or of the sharp public dispute as to the rival merits of Mdme. Judic, of the Bouffes, and pretty Mdme. Sheo, of the Renaissance. His excellency speaks with a slight lisp, which seems to honey his words; and he makes a coquettish play with his right hand, which would have worked wondrous well in the wig and ruffle days. As it is, a French Minister always looks imposing in a dress-coat, but this may be said even of Frenchmen who are not Ministers, for if the English know best how to dress in the day-time Frenchmen shoot ahead of them in the night season. A tasteful Frenchman's dress-coat is a whole symphony in cloth. It has no creases or twists, no discord in its universal harmony; and the little slip of red ribbon which knights like M. de Sangbleu are privileged to wear for their war deeds shows better on it than an eighteen-pennyworth of flowers. Then when a Frenchman boasts £8,000 a year, and knows that all the ladies in the room—especially the unmarried ones—are alive to the fact and deeply appreciate it, he soars above the earth in that dress-coat of his and becomes semi-godlike—bright, fascinating, a fountain of small-talk. There is no flagging of words in a French drawing-room, for guests of one host are supposed all to know one another and to be sociable without introductions. So when M. de Sangbleu has unearthed and saluted, the President, who compares notes with him about the beet-root crop, talks a space with M. Magne, who walks upright as a moral precept, and inveighed during five minutes against Messrs. Darwin and Littre, in company with the Education Minister, M. de Forton, who speaks like a well-bound missal, he glides among a troop of new fledged and bravely garnished prefects, from among whom he slips in Mr. Thiers' own refreshed, into a vortex of ladies, where he is detained, made much of, and declared the paragon of young men. So much so, in truth, that when the reception is over, one weighty political personage says to another, "That young Duke de Sangbleu would be just the man to contest his department against that retired brushmaker who believes in Mr. Thiers" "Yes," answers the other, "and I'll write to his Prefect Tartine about it. Sangbleu is one of those iron youths of old France who are phenomena in these degenerate days. He won't reach his home till two, yet he will be out at ten to-morrow with the Chantilly hounds.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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